

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News

Superintendent Haggott is running the Henrietta 10-stamp mill night and day on ore from the Henrietta mine. The ore bins are full of ore. New machinery is being put in and water is being taken from the old shaft.—Prescott Courier.

An American company capitalized at \$1,000,000 has obtained concessions from the Mexican government to erect and operate an extensive iron plant at the city of Monterey. The company's chief product will be railroad steel. The location is advantageous, as all materials entering in the product are close at hand. It is estimated that the concern will employ not less than 4000 men in its various departments.

We learn from Mr. C. D. Henry that parties are negotiating with him and Mr. Ritch for the erection of reduction works on their large group of copper claims located in the vicinity of the Ripsey mine. The proposition is to pay some cash and erect the plant for an interest in the properties. The Blade hopes the negotiations will determine successfully, as such enterprises create business and put money into circulation.—Arizona Blade.

Mr. Underhill, who had charge of the Big Bug onyx properties at Mayer, returned last evening from a visit to London and Glasgow and went out to Mayer this morning. It is understood that work on the above property will soon be resumed, and that extensive machinery will be erected for preparing the onyx for shipment right at the quarry. Owing to the large percentage of waste it was found impracticable to ship the onyx east as it comes from the quarry.—Journal-Miner.

A syndicate of American capitalists purchased the mining properties at La Colorado and Minas Prietas, Mexico. The syndicate is composed of capitalists resident at La Fayette and other Indiana cities, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and Illinois. It is intended to inaugurate operations on a large scale and erect the best and most improved machinery to keep pace with the work of development. This change will, no doubt give a tremendous impetus to the great gold camp of Sonora.

Lautaro Roca has returned to this city from an extended visit to the mines of Southern Arizona. He spent some time at Washington camp where some of the richest mines of this part of the territory are located. The Pride of the West, which was recently sold to an eastern company, Mr. Roca says, has shut down to allow the management to devote entire attention to securing water for the operation of the concentrating plant. The plant has been run and it has demonstrated its ability to handle the ores of the mine with the least possible loss. As soon as water is secured the mine will be started upon a large scale and the Pride of the West camp will become one of the most important in southern Arizona.—Tucson Citizen.

Speaking of the difficulty the mine owners of British Columbia are having in procuring miners at 38 per day since the government reduced the hours of labor, the Nelson (B. C.) Economist says: "The efforts of the mine owners to secure men for their mines has not been so far marked with any degree of success. No fault can be found with the mine-owners in their endeavor to secure men (provided they are not foreigners with vicious habits) to work their mines at 38 per day. The Government, by its reduction in the hours of labor, forced the mine owners to this extremity. If 3.50\$ was regarded as a fair wage for ten hours a day, 38 should be about the right thing for eight hours. Indeed, the mine-owners went further at one time, and appeared disposed to compromise at 3.25\$ for eight hours, which was really all that could reasonably be expected. Very likely the trouble would have been settled then had the mine owners agreed to full recognition of the Union. This they refused to do, which is a phase of the situation that demands separate consideration."

The richest ore ever found in Idaho has been uncovered about one and a half miles northeast of Elk City. The claim is on the west side of American river and is parallel to the Blue Dragon and Red Stone leads. The vein has been crosscut at a number of places for a distance of 200 feet and in all shows high grade, free milling gold ore. In one hole, 6 feet in depth, is exposed 12 inches of quartz that is literally one half gold. Out of this shaft the owner has sacked over a ton of ore. It is estimated that all of this is worth 10,000\$ per ton. The owner has at various times pounded out from three to eight ounces of gold in a hand mortar in half an hour. The owner is driving a drift to cut the vein deeper.—M. & S. Press.

From all accounts there is considerable excitement at the present time over the report of an important discovery but recently made near Alpine, at the mouth of American Fork canyon, in Utah county. The ledge, which is a contact between granite and porphyry, is four feet in width at the face of a forty-foot tunnel, the entire vein showing average values of from 3 to 11 per cent lead, 35 to 60 ounces silver and 28 to 30\$ in gold to the ton, while samples have been taken from a streak in the ore body which run as high as 700 ounces in silver and 600\$ in the yellow metal to the ton. The owners of this prospective bonanza, Charles Johnson, Samuel Taylor and others, have a two-carload shipment ready for the market.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

Hughes Hughes received 16,000\$ on Saturday from the Empire Mining company of which Dr. Hendryx is at the head. E. M. Clark received 4,000\$ and Mrs. Geo. Burton also received a small sum, the same being in payment of properties on Groom creek which Dr. Hendryx is working. These are the same properties of which mention was recently made in the Journal-Miner, that Dr. Hendryx has made his contracts for lumber and machinery for building a mill. He has been prospecting the properties for about two years, using a small stamp mill to work the ore with, and the fact that he has made payment for the mines and has placed an order for material for a mill to be placed on them, is sufficient notice of their merit as Dr. Hendryx is one of the most conservative mining men that has ever visited this section. He has a great dividend paying mine in British Columbia, and has two in successful operation on the Colorado river, one in Mohave county and one in Nevada. He is provided with ample capital to carry through any mining enterprise that he undertakes, but purchases mines just as a shrewd business man purchases any other commodity, for what he considers it worth from the showing it makes, and not from any future possibility of it.—Journal-Miner.

J. L. Fisher, of Prescott, is making application for patent to the smallest mining claim that has ever been put on record, embracing as it does only seven hundred and thirty-seven thousandths of an acre. While platting the mines of Jerome district Mr. Fisher discovered that the lines would not meet, and upon investigation found a small piece of ground about 200x150 feet that was not covered by any location, although it was surrounded on all sides by the United Verde holdings. With his knowledge of the location of the big ore body in the claims of the Verde company he estimated that he would strike the ore body at a depth of 50 feet. At a depth of 24 feet he encountered a heavy iron capping running from 60 to 80 per cent in iron. This capping extended down for 25 feet, and on breaking through it, at a depth of 49 feet, rich copper sulphurets containing gold and silver, exactly of the same nature of those in the United Verde mines, were encountered, the entire shaft being filled with this ore. He is down about 55 feet now, but has not done any crosscutting to ascertain how far the ore extends outside of the shaft. If this ore body is found to extend to the depth that it has been prospected in the United Verde mine, says the Journal-Miner, Mr. Fisher esti-

mates that he has enough ore in his Little Daisy to make him comfortable the remainder of his life.

For Larger Mining.

Idle mines contribute to present dullness in the stock market and in mining circles in Spokane. But when the fact is appreciated that the reason many big mines are idle is that they are passing through a period of transition in preparation for bigger work than ever, there is encouragement in the outlook. The Le Roi, first of all the gold mines in Kootenay, has suspended shipments and stoping, and the management says it is not because the big vein is less productive, but because the machinery which made it possible for Spokane operators to pay well up toward a million dollars of dividends is no longer adequate to the mining which the British American corporation is undertaking on a larger scale than was possible by the Spokane men. It is believed that when the magnificent new hoist is erected the Le Roi will pour more gold into the pockets of its London owners than it did into the pockets of the lucky Spokane men who found and exploited the mine.

The War Eagle, in Roseland, is idle. But that is no reason for discouragement, nor does it justify the heavy fall which the stock suffered in eastern markets. The move is simply good business. The mine has had the misfortune to get mixed up in some bad machinery deal, and until the property is properly equipped, mining is folly.

because it costs the stockholders 28 where 18 would answer. While War Eagle shareholders may lack dividends for six months or more they may console themselves with the thought that this period of development and equipment makes future dividends more sure and constant.

In Republic camp the Republic mine has about suspended development, and has stopped all stoping. The great property lies waiting for the completion of a reduction works. The management refuses to spend the stockholders' dollars in handling ore twice or thrice that should be handled but once. When the new mill has been rushed to completion the mine will again send out an abundance of gold.

There is a bright day ahead for the mining camps. Indications are that the labor difficulties retarding development in the Slokan are about to find a reasonable settlement through the intervention of the business-men of the district. That will put over five hundred men at work and will start anew the wheels of industry in the snowy, silvery Slokan. When the new machinery is on the big mines of Roseland that camp will put on an air of activity never known before. When the mills are up in Republic that camp will take its place among the rich producers of the West and there will be more than one dividend payer.

Meantime, in the gulches of the Coeur d'Alenes, in mines almost unknown and with prizes altogether unknown to the outer world, bigger mining

is going forward than in any of the other camps around Spokane. There are no delays, labor troubles bother no longer, and shipments are heavier than ever. Wise ones say the district never looked so well. The same is true of the Okanogan country except that the district is younger. All around Spokane the mining camps inspire the one who knows their condition with greatest confidence for the future.—Spokesman Review.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlehan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by H. H. Watkins.

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